NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.-SIXTEEN PAGES '

Lanacs.

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A LION LOOSE IN A STABLE.

HE KILLS A VALUABLE HORSE.

HIS ROARING FRIGHTENS THE THOUSANDS GATHERED AROUND.

THE BEAST, WHO HAS KILLED TWO MEN, HAS PROVISIONS FOR A LONG SIEGE-HE CANNOT BE FORCED INTO HIS CAGE-THREE GALLONS OF AMMONIA DID NOT AFFEOT HIM-PEAR THAT

HE WOULD GET INTO THE STREET.

Anybody who cared to enjoy some of the excitement of a lion hunt without getting hurt could have had the pleasure yesterday at the two-story brick stable, No. 129 East Eighteenth-A lion was loose on the ground floor of the stable, and he killed and partly devoured a His roaring could be heard plainly in the street at intervals, and a great crowd of men stood in the street for hours while policemen kept the doors of the stable closed, and circus employes and lion tamers were at work inside the stable, trying to get beast back into his cage.

The lion is called Wallace, and is about twenty years old. He is one of five lions which belong to Womble's London Circus and were brought to this city about a month age in charge of Frank C. Bostock. The lions and wolf were placed in cages on the ground floor of the stable, and on the second floor were kept some boxing kangaroos. On the ground floor also was a trotting horse which Bostock had bought. Bostock said that Wallace was valued at \$5,000. The roaring of the lions at night led to complaints by residents of the neighborhood, and the Health Board ordered the removal of the animals. Arrangements were made for the removal of the lions to the Central Park Menagerie.

Frank Izant and his wife Nina were attending to the work of transferring Wallace from his cage to a smaller cage, called a shifting den. yesterday morning. They were both in the employ of Bostock and their two children were playing with the kangaroos on the second floor of the stable. Bostock was not in the neighborhood at the time and Broncho Boccacio, an East Indian who is a lion tamer and has had charge of Wallace, was away also, Roundsman Shea, of the East Twenty-second-st. police, was and his wife for a time. He told them to be careful and not let the big brute loose, and then he went away. Soon after 10:30 a. m. Mrs. Izant ran out of the stable, crying that the lion was loose. She closed the doors of the stable. Her husband appeared with the children at the door opening at the second floor of the building, and also cried out that the lion was loose. No outside stairway led to the second floor. A crowd quickly gathered on the sidewalk and Izant swung the children down into the arms of men who stood within reach.

A FLIMSY BARRICADE A carpenter was called from the shop of John Spence, adjoining the stable, and he set some flimsy boards against the glass panels of the front doors of the stable. The doors were further secured by wooden braces. The boards prevented people from looking into the stable, but they appeared to be a slight barrier against a lion who might wish to break out of the building. A ladder was set up to the door of the second story and Izant climbed down after

Izant and his wife said that as they were about to coax Wallace out of his cage into the shifting den, he made a sudden spring, which upset the latter cage. In an instant he was free. nd he sprang straight at the horse. The horse neighed with fright as the lion bounded upon him. Izant and his wife did not wait to see the horse killed. The woman ran to the street, while her husband ran up the narrow flight of stairs at the rear of the stable to rescue his deemed to have gained or lost a residence by rea-

and a little later Boccacio, the lion tamer, ap-peared. The two men went with Izant up the peared. The two men went with Izant up the ladder to the second floor and down the rear stairs. The crowd in front of the stable had swelled to a thousand or more persons, and when the employes of Huyler's big candy factory, at Irving Place and Eighteenth-st., and of other factories in the neighborhood left off work for the noon hour, the number was nearly 5,000. Roundsman Shea and four other policemen had difficulty in keeping the crowd from pressing too closely against the front doors of pressing too closely against the front doors of the stable. The rearing of the lion occasionally caused cold chills to chase up and down the backs of the people in the crowd, but the ranks were not thinned until the employes had to return to work in the factories at 1 p. m

CROWDS IN THE STREET.

The men who had gone into the stable re ported to the police that the lion had killed the horse and was enting the carcass. They away from his prey, although they had gone within a few feet of the lion and had prodded him with pitchforks. They placed the kangathe police had cleared the north sidewalk, but there was nothing to see and nothing to hear except the occasional roaring of the lien. Bostock, Boccacio and several assistants were form were suggested. would break out of the stable and go about the city killing people. Occasionally there would be a false alarm that the lion was breaking the doors down, and the crowd would begin to scatter. Then there would be a laugh at the expense of the more timid persons. After one such scare one man said loudly:

"If they keep fooling with that lion, and permit him to escape into the street, somebody will be lynched for it."

Bostock said to the police about 2 p. m. that he might be able to subdue the lion with ammonia, and he precured three gallons of the strongest kind to be found in a drug store in Third-ave. Boccacle carried the ammonia into

strongest kind to be found in a drug store in Third-ave. Boccacle carried the ammonia into the stable and threw it over the carcass of the horse. He was obliged to run out of the place to avoid being suffocated by the fumes, and the stable was left alone for a time. Later when the men were able to get back into the second story, they looked down through the opening in the floor, and saw Wallace still beside the carcass of the horse. He had stopped eating, and he was bloated with the large quantity of raw meat that he had devoured, but he did not seem to have been hurt or scared by the fumes of ammonia.

Bostock wanted to open one of the doors on the ground floor of the stable far enough to permit the carcass of the horse to be dragged out. He said the lion could not be driven back to his cage while the carcass was there. The

to his cage while the carcass was there. The police refused to let the doors be opened the

FIRING ON THE BEAST.

Then Bostock and Boccacio went down the rear stairs and fired some shots. When they returned to the second floor Boccacio had spots of blood on his shirt bosom and on his hands. There were reports that both men had been There were reports that believe were reports that bitten by the lion and had narrowly escaped bitten by the lion and had narrowly escaped reporter could see nothing when he looked down through the opening for the stairs in the rear of the second floor. Bostock said that the lion had tried to bite him and Boccacio, but they had kept out of his reach.

Wallace had eaten one fore-shoulder and part

of the belly of the horse, Bostock said. He also declared that he had shot the lion twice in the paw, and that the lion had been driven to his cage at one time, but had got out again before the door of the cage could be shut.

About 5 p. m. Bostock and his assistants nailed boards over the opening in the second floor and left the building, saying that they would not resume the attempts to cage the lion until this morning. Wallace had killed two men in his time, and it was not safe to work with him in the dark. The crowd went away later, and last evening the stable was quiet.

THE LION A FEROCIOUS ONE.

THE LION A PEROCIOUS ONE. The lion Wallace was one of a number of animals which arrived here last month on the White Star steamship Bovic, and were consigned to Bostock, who is the owner of Big Frank, the fighting kangaroo. Besides Wallace there were three other lions, a lion cub and two fighting kangaroos. The three lions were comparatively tame, and had been exhibited in England drawing a charlot. Wallace, who is a large, black-maned Abyssinian lion, has always proved a wicked, untamable brute, and while with Womble's English manageries with the econd of his brute, and while with Womble's English menagerie killed two men, the second of his victims only as late as last July. The tamer, Bronche Boccaclo, was the only man that could enter his cage. Wallace certainly hates the sight of man, for if any one approached his cage to examine him the brute invariably sprang against the bars, roaring savagely, and showing a most formidable set of teeth. With a whole horse to satisfy his hunger, it is probable that the lion will own his present quarters for some time, for it seems impossible that he can be forced into his cage, as he is one of the most powerful lions in confinement.

Up to a late hour last night there was still a considerable crowd gathered about the stable entrance in Eighteenth-st, behind the door of

a considerable crowd gathered about the stable entrance in Eighteenth-st., behind the door of which the lion could be heard every now and then growling or crunching the bones of his victim. Bostock said that the lion had been shot early in the evening and was dead, but he was evidently making a mistake, for one of Huber's Museum men said that a force was coming down from that establishment early in the morning to capture the brute. Broncho Boccario said has bad been been the brute. the morning to capture the brute. Broncho Boccacio said he had been badly bitten in the calf of the leg by the lion; this, teo, was certainly imagination, for he was walking about

THIS IS REGISTRATION DAY.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY BUT ONE FOR VOTERS.

REPUBLICANS SHOULD NOT LOSE THEIR RIGHT TO CAST A BALLOT AGAINST ISAAC

To-day and to-morrow are the last two days of registration in this city before the election on November 7. Republican voters who have not yet registered should make sure of their in the stable in the morning and watched Izant | right to vote without further delay. The polling places are open for the registration from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m., and it takes only a few minutes for a citizen to register. The returns on two days of registration show that many New-York Republicans have failed to perform their duty and the remaining opportunity should not be neglected. There is no voting by proxy in the election, and no person can vote unless he has been registered. The law on this subject is

plainly given: To entitle a person to vote he must appear in person, be (1) twenty-one years of age on or before Election Day; (2) a citizen, native or naturalized, his naturalization must have occurred at least ten days before the election; (3) an inhabitant of the State one year before election: (4) a resident of the county for the last four months; (5) a resident of the election district for thirty days before election; (6) he must not have been convicted of bribery or felony, of if so convicted, he must have been pardoned and restored to the rights of a citizen; (7) he must not have made or be interested in

any bet depending upon the result of the

net entitled to vete. If he moves from one triet, after having been registered, he can go to the inspectors of election again and have his address on the books changed, and he can vote.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be son of his presence or absence while employed in the United States service; engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or the United States, or the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at

of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison. (Art. 2, sec. 3, Censt. S. N. Y.)

This year there are 1,142 election districts in the chy, and there have been some changes in the boundaries of a number of the districts since last year. If any Republican voter does not know what district he lives in, he can find out the number of his district easily by consulting the election notice which is published in The Tribune this morning. In the first part of sulting the election notice which is published in The Tribune this morning. In the first part of the advertisement the boundaries of all the election districts, arranged in numerical order, and in their Assembly districts in the same order, are printed in full. The boundary lines run through the middle of the streets and avenues named. Voters who know the number of their election districts, but have not learned the situation of the polling places in the districts, where they are to register and vote, will do well to consult the second part of the election notice, where the address of each pollelection notice, where the address of each poll-

SIX LIVES LOST IN WRECKS.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISIONS IN MICHIGAN AND TEXAS.

A TRAIN ON THE ANN AREOR ROAD BUNS INTO A SINK-HOLE AND TAKES PIRE-PREIGHT TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER.

Hamburg, Mich., Oct. 26.-A northbound freight train, drawn by Engine No. 36, on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad, ran into a sink-hole three miles north of Hamburg Junction about 7:15 o'clock last night. Engineer Beaulieu Fireman George Alberts and Brakeman Thomas Mulligan were killed. The hole had settled about The engine, two cars of coal and one tank-car of oll were completely wrecked. wreck immediately caught fire. was taken out, but the bodies of Peaulieu and Alberts were deeply buried and were cremated. The fire was so hot that nothing could be done to

rescue them Houston, Tex., Oct. 26.-At Stella, eight miles from here, yesterday, while the east-bound local freight train was side-tracked, the west-bound California express freight came along at a speed of thirty miles an hour. The engine and ten cars passed safely, but the eleventh car jumped the track, followed by the others. They struck the east

William Woods, thirty-two years old, of No. 28 Second-ave., was locked up in the Fifth-st. police station last night on a charge of attempted felonious assault. A 10 o'clock flot night Woods, who was intoxicated, entered the barroom at No. 14 Second-ave., and, walking up

One of the bullets was found in Brown's vest pocks on the right side, where it was stopped by a latchkey.
Woods was disarmed before he could do any further injury, and fied from the place. Hulf an hour later he was arrested in the Bowery.

THE OUTRAGEOUS PRICE PAID FOR THE TWELFTH WARD PARK.

THICK OF THE AFFAIR-ASTOUNDING RISES IN VALUE-THE CITY PLUNDERED.

"I insist in this campaign," says Mayor Boody of Brooklyn, "that the charges of our opponents must be made specific, in order that they may be fairly met. Let our opponents investigate and point out the alleged defects of which they complain. Let them not deal in generalities." It would be a pleasure to the poor people of Brooklyn to have him investigate and publish all the transactions which last November culminated in the purchase by the city for \$131,249 of land for a park covering part of two blocks, when the assessed value of the whole two blocks was only \$28,-900. On the supposition that the land was assessed at not mere than two-thirds of its value, though, in fact, most assessments in Brooklyn are for higher than that, the average value of the lots-20x100 feet-was \$432.50 each. The city paid at the rate of \$1,396 each for them.

Mayor Boody, should be attempt it, might be went. It is hardly to be expected that he will fidence of the thieves to trace as far as may That they were stolen is not a matter of doubt in the face of the indisputable facts of the

On November 18 and 21, 1892, the city bought ninety-four lots, 20x100, in the two blocks bound William, Richards, Dwight and Verona sts. This property is in the Twelfth Ward, Michael J. Coffey's political duk-dom, and one of the unsavory parts of the city, where real estate values have long been stagnant. The land was

upon which the assessments are based. The whole plot included in the four purchases comprises ninety-four lots of the conventional site, 20x100 feet, of which there are

100 to the whole two blocks. With the exception of the lots bought of Mr. Stranahan, not a foot of the land belonged to the persons who sold it to the city on June I preceding the sale. It was bought from the original owners at low prices, and was repeatedly transferred for nominal considerations among persons more or less closely affiliated with Coffey and the men who have controlled Mayor English administration.

with Coffey and the men who have controlled Mayor Boody's administration.

The land where the park is had for many years been in the hands of Mr. Stranahan, Edward Bridge, and the Barclay and Bergen estates. In June 1892, Frank S. Reake, a machinist, of No. 24 Hart-st., to all appearances a man of small menns, opened negotiations with Henry A. Barclay for the purchase of the land owned by the Barclay heirs. He bought, on June 10, 110½ lots for \$554 each, a total of \$51,-017. On June 29 he bought the claim of the Bergen heirs to eighteen lots, the title of which was defective, for \$500; and on August 1 he purchased from Edward Bridge six lots for was defective, for \$500; and on August 1 he purchased from Edward Bridge six lots for \$500. Thus he was the owner, at an expenditure of \$57,517, of 134½ lots, part of which the city bought for \$120,249. Between August 1 and Newsber 21 the property advanced \$62,732, a rose of over 100 per cent.

OME STRANGE TRANSFERS. Roake does not appear in the transac-On July 20, forty days after his purchase of the Barclay property, Mrs. Ellen Fullerton, a widow, of No. 123 Twenty-ninth-st., securing that door. He said that the lien had attacked the horse in the stable. A commetion inside indicated that the lien was killing the horse.

any bet depending upon the result of the election... (Arts. 1, 2 and 3, Const. N Y., and section inside indicated that the lien was killing the horse.

any bet depending upon the result of the Brooklyn, purported to pay him \$75,000 for the mest of it. Previously, on June 10, five days sec 1838, chap 410, laws of 1832). Sunday shall be included in all computations of time made horse. purchase of the Bridge lots he transferred them for a nominal consideration to Carrie V. Meisick, and she in turn, on August M, sold them for \$1 to Mrs. Fullerton. On November E. Roake sold for \$1 the Bergen lots to Mrs. Fullerton. Thus Mrs. Fullerton, before the sale to the city, had become the owner of all of Roake's purchases. Then another figure stepped in. On the day that Mrs. Fullerton purchased the Barclay property of Roake, John O'Brien bought of her eight lots, 25x100, in Dwightest, for \$1. This was the same land which he sold to the city for \$14,000. It is perfectly evident that all these nominal transfers were purely fietitious, and made to cover up the persons who were really profiting by the sale to the city.

Who are Ellen Fullerton and John O'Brien city? Ellen Fullerton is a sister of P. H. Flynn, astic scene of welcome followed. a real estate dealer, of No. 199 Montague-st., and one of M. J. Coffey's close friends. The and one of M. J. Coffey's close friends. The Fullerton deeds were acknowledged before F. B. Cocheu, who is reputed to be a partner of Flynn John O'Brien is a liquor dealer, of No. 524 Court-st., and is also one of Coffey's right-hand men. There is no reason to suppose that any money ever changed hands in all these transactions after the purchases from the origi-nal awares. nal owners.

After allowing the politicians a full chance

After allowing the politicians a full chance to speculate on the prospect of a park, the site of which Coffey doubtless knew long better the fact was made public, the city bought the land, and at the same time took some of Mr. Strannhan's holdings, which the ring had not found it advisable to include in their schemes. Thus the park was complete, but the speculation was not. Instead of buying the whole two blocks at once, the officials left a strip of land on which stand several liquor stores, which it was thought destrable to leave for the benefit of the owners and for a basis for future specular of the owners and for a basis for future speculations, when the park shall have been improved and the owners are in a position to demand aimest any price for their holdings. What possible honest motive could there be in making a park, which, to be complete, must cover the two blocks fully, and leaving out a strip 100x125 feet to small it?

feet to spoil it?
This is the story of the Twelfth Ward Park. It cost \$131,249. It is not yet complete. It lies in a hole six feet or more below the level of the street, and most of the time is covered with

water.

When Mr. Boody was running for Mayor in 1831 he wrote to the Brooklyn Democratic Club:

"It is a great responsibility to have charge of a city such as Brooklyn, . . . and if I can so manage as to secure Brooklyn the heat government for the people of Brooklyn I shall feel that my administration was not in vain. If I can succeed in doing this, I say in all sincerity of heat that my highest political ambitions have been satisfied."

cerity of heart that my highest political ambitions have been satisfied."

Does he think that the Twelfth Ward Park transaction shows that he has managed affairs to secure the best government for the people of Brooklyn, or has he managed it to secure the best interests of Michael J. Coffey and other ring politicians? He then posed as a reformer. Now he evades responsibility by saying to his critica:

"After such an election, for me to have attempted to administer the government on the line of an independent policy would have been as much a violation of honor as for a Presidential elector to ignore the implied obligation to vote for a certain candidate for President."

A COACHING PARTY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Princeton, Mars., Oct. 26,-An accident at Brook's Station yesterlay evening came near resulting in a fatality to Colonel John E. Thayer's coaching party, which was returning to Lancoster from a game dinner at Rutland, Colonel Thayer's big each with his team of four chestnut horses drew

A TYPICAL BROOKLYNSCANDAL MAYNARD IN THE PILLORY AT FULL STEAM ON THE ROCKS.

HELD UP TO EXECRATION.

MICHAEL J. COFFEY'S INTIMATES WERE IN THE EMINENT DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE HIS CRIME AND HIS CANDIDACY.

COOPER UNION FILLED TO OVERFLOWING.

LEADERS OF THE BAR TELL CITIZENS WHY THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE DISGRACES THE BENCH - BRILLIANT SPEECHES BY WHEELER H. PECKHAM, JAMES C. ELLERY ANDERSON, FRED-ERIC R. COUDERT AND

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" This was the impudent interrogatory offered to the people of New-York City more than a score of years ago by a conspicuous and rather notorious political thief. His name was William M. Tweed, and he died in the county jail. That was the answer by the citizens of New-York City.

Last evening, on the platform of Cooper Union Hall, stood a man who had velced that inswer by the citizens of New-York. His name is Wheeler H. Peckham, an honored citizen and which William M. Tweed belonged, and the nest prominent advocate of the people in the trial against the famous Tammany chief.

In his position as president of the Bar Asso iation of New-York City, Mr. Peckham asked ast evening before a large audience almost identically the same question with respect to the candidacy of Isaac H. Maynard for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals. "What are you going to do about it?" was the question which issued from the mouths of many con spicuous Democrata besides.

The meeting was not partisan in its character save that those who participated in it were representative men of the Democratic party, all joining together in denunciation of the nomination of a bad man of their own political faith for a high judicial office. Every man who made an address spoke in general accord with the man who had preceded him, and all spoke with evident sincerity. They seemed to say by common consent with respect Isaac H. Maynard, "Put in every honest hand a whip to lash the rascal naked through the world"; and they seemed to go even beyond this in Shakespearian expressiveness and to

"Oh, for a stone to hit him in the eye!" And they hit him in the eye at every shot.

THE AUDIENCE THOROUGHLY IN EXENEST. It is reasonable to say that no audience within the period of twenty years has assembled under the roof of Cooper Union Hall more thoroughly interested in the work it had in hand than that which early assembled in that historic auditorium last evening. Captain Doherty, the successor of Captain McCullagh, had twentyeight policemen on hand for any emergency, and Inspector Williams was there to look after things generally. Barring the arrest of a pickpocket or two, there was no need of their services, but their presence added much to the orderly conducting of affairs in the seating of the vast crowd which responded to the call of

A quarter before 8 o'clock every scat was oc cupied, and crowds were swelling around the doorways unable to gain admission. like sheep in transportation cars, the people the stood, and beyond the entrances to the hall were groups of men who almost cursed themor small attendance; for the representatives of Democratic newspapers themselves were almost

cared little for that. The entrance upon the stage of some conspicuous citizen caused applause, which completely drowned the "conord of sweet sounds" and left trembone and ernet players acting in pantomime. And when, at & o'clock, Wheeler H. Peckham, accompanied by officers of the meeting, advanced who purchased the land and sold it to the to the front of the platform, a most enthusi-

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

Mr. Peckham called the meeting to order, and a list of vice-presidents and secretaries was read, nearly every one named being present on the platform or in the audience. The list is as

the platform or in the audience. The list is as follows:
Chairman—Wheeler H. Peckham.
Secretary—Albert Stickney.
Vice-presidents—William M. Evarts. Stephen P. Nash, Jannes C. Carter, William M. Evarts. Hilliam G. Choade, Francis C. Barlow, John E. Parsons, Joseph Larocque, John E. Carlow, John D. Parsons, J. Seph. Larocque, John Robinson, John L. Cadwalader, Ell-Milliam A. Jenner, Everett F. Wheeler, Lander, E. William A. Jenner, Everett F. Wheeler, Lander, E. Rollins, A. von Briesen, Edward M. Shepard, William C. Goldrer, William Jay, Edmund Wetmore, Henry R. Beekman, Thomas G. Shearman, Austin Abbott, Paul Fuller, Frank K. Pendleton, Wallace Macfarlane, Julien T. Davies, Henry E. Howland, Frederick H. Betts, Edward Carey, William G. Willson, George Tucker Harrlson, Charles E. Miller, E. B. Hinsdale, Lewis L. Delaried, Charles Stewart Davison, W. W. MacFarland, Frederick Dev. V. N. Baldwin, Charles E. Storm, Hord, Samuel H. Ordway, Will. St. W. A. Purrington, S. Stöney Smith, Charles Frederick R. Elliott, W. Rang, M. Scott, Robert L. Davison, W. W. MacFarland, Frederick Dev. V. N. Baldwin, Charles E. Storm, Hord, Samuel H. Ordway, Will. St. W. W. MacFarland, Frederick R. Elliott, W. Rang, M. Scott, Robert L. Parrisson, Charles E. Storm, Hong, S. Storth, S. H. Olln, G. L. Rives, Myer S. Isaaes, Thomas L. Oxden, E. Marthe, M. Adams, Thomas N. Stotth, S. H. Olln, G. L. Rives, Myer S. Isaaes, Thomas L. Oxden, Edward N. Taller, Charles Stowart Smith, Abraham Van Santvoord, Henry W. Taft, John L. Sutherland, William M. Powell, George W. Kirchwey, M. Durdick, Stanford White, Charles R. Flott, John L. Sutherland, William M. Powell, George W. Kirchwey, M. Durdick, Stanford White, Charles E. Posdick, Henry H. Schwab, Griewold, George W. Kirchwey, M. Burdick, Stanford White, Charles E. Posdick, Henry H. Schwab, Griewold, George W. Kirchwey, M. Burdick, Stanford White, Charles E. Posdick, Henry H. Schwab, G. P. C. Billiams, R. W. Gugenhall, Anson Phelps Stokes, R. Fullon, Cutting, George Bills, Henry W. D. Schwick, Fr. Wi

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

STRANDED JUST BEYOND THE GOLDEN GATE AT THE BEGINNING OF HER VOYAGE TO

CHINA-VESSEL AND CARGO VALUED AT OVER HALF A MILLION.

San Francisco, Oct. 26 (Special).-Word was received late this afternoon that a large vessel was ashore on Point Bonita, and tugs were sent her assistance. She proved to be the Pacific Mail steamer City of New-York, which went ashore on the rocks just beyond the Golden Gate as she was starting on her voyage to China and Japan She sailed at 3:30 from the bay under a full head of steam. The fog was very heavy, and from Meiggs's Wharf the Heads could not be seen. About 4:30 p. m. the big ocean steamer was lost sight of, and half an hour later the booming of cannon could be heard and the signal rockets could be seen as

they burst above the fog. The signal station at Point Lobos at once sent a message into town, and soon every tug in the bay was racing for Point Bonita. On arriving there it was found that the steamer was hard and fast on the rocks, having gone on them under a full head of steam. She was in charge of Pilot Svension at the time.

As soon as the ship struck there was a scene of wild confusion. The 1,200 Chinese in the steerage set up a howl that could be heard haif across the Golden Gate. Captain Johnson was wonderfully cool, however, and he and his officers soon restored order. The tugs took off cabin passengers and all the Chinese, but they could do nothing to dislodge the vessel as she was hard and fast. The captain

but they could do nothing to dislodge the vessel as she was hard and fast. The captain had tried to go out what is known as the inner passage and in the thick fog had gone too near the rocks. A fearful tide was running, which carried him on the rocks. When the vesse struck the compartments were closed, but she soon had eight feet of water in the hold. It is expected that the cargo will be jettisoned to-night. Two hundred men have been taken out on tugs, and more are to follow. Most of the cargo will be a total loss.

Experts put the value of the vessel and cargo at \$500,000. The vessel was built in 1875, at Chester, and rebuilt a few years ago; she was very stanch and swift. Among her cargo were 16,127 barrels of flour and 14,547 pounds of beans for China; 1,225 barrels of flour for Japan, as well as canned goods and groceries for both places and for Batavia. She also carried a large and valuable cargo of dried shrimps and other Chinese supplies forwarded by Mongolian mechanis to China. Of treasure she carried \$191,300 for China and Japan, of which three-quarters was Mexican dollars. The total value of cargo was \$132,000, which, added to the treasure, made \$232,290. The vessel is valued at \$300,000. There is no insurance on her.

The steamer City of New-York was of 3,029 tons, feet long, 40.2 feet beam and 28.9 feet depth of d. She was an iron vessel, bark rigged, with bulkheads and six bollers.

A DEAD MAN ACCUSED.

CHARGES AGAINST JOHN W. TAYLOR, ONCE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW JERSEY SENATE.

THE WIDOW OF A FORMER FRIEND DECLARES THAT HE FAILED TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED-SUIT AGAINST HIS ESTATE.

John W. Taylor, a leading member of the bar of Newark and formerly a member of the New-Jersey State Senate and president of that body, committed suicide by shooting himself at his house in Newark last summer. The deed was attributed to Mr. Taylor's ill-health. Mr. Taylor had a large practice, and had the charge of several estates. It was known among his friends that he had been crippled financially for several years, but nobody dreamed of attributing to him any wrongdoing. For several days rumors have been in circulation in Newark respecting Mr. Taylor's business affairs, and on Saturday Mrs. Augusta M. Dickerson, who was co-executor of the estate of her husband, J. J. Dickerson, with Mr. Taylor, addressed a letter to the creditors of the estate. In it Mrs. Dickerson

In my husband's lifetime Mr. Taylor was his trusted attorney and adviser, and at his decease, as one executors, took charge of his papers and proceeded with the collection of his estate. Two days before Mr. Tayl r's death I was assumed to learn that a balance of only about \$18 remained to the credit of the executure in the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company of this city, where the femals of the estate had been deposited. I immediately conferred with Elwood C. Harris, No. 732 Prudenter, and was about to go to Mt. Taylor, who was sick at his house for an explanation, when the news came of his death. Upon obtaining access to the papers of the esmoners appear to have been received by him amounting to \$2,145.11 and never deposited to the credit of the estate. I cannot find that any part of the above amounts has

Mr. Dickerson died in November, 1891, and his estate was worth about \$20,000. It all went to his widow, Augusta M. Dickerson. Mr. Tayfor had been the testator's lifelong friend. The assets were mostly in bills receivable, with several small mortgages. An account was opened by the estate with the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, and Mr. Taylor assumed the management, Mrs. Dickerson leaving all matters to him. Last summer Mrs. Dickerson felt anxious for a statement of the affairs of the es-tate, and visited the office of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company. It was then she learned the alleged facts set forth in her letter.

MANY RURGLARIES REPORTED AT YALE

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 26 .- Many burglaries have been reported recently at Yale. Three of the principal dormitories of the university—Welch, Law-rence and East Divinity halls—have been entered and articles taken. Detectives are on the track of the thieves. About \$1,000 worth of property has been taken.

CORDAGE RECEIVERS TO TAKE ANOTHER COMPANY Trenton, N. J., Oct. 26.-Chancellor McGill granted an order to-day authorizing the receivers of the National Cordage Company to take over the property of the Victoria Cordage Company, of Ohio, upon assuming responsibility for the debts of the latter concern, which amount to \$400,000. Peffer (Pop., Kan.), reviving the Free Coinage act

Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 26.-The new cases of yellow fever here to-day number twenty-one, six being whites. Two negroes died, one of whom was eighty-five years old.

DIED FROM FEAR OF HYDROPHOBIA. Camden, N. J., Oct. 26.-Dennis Hylton, a wealthy poet, physician and real estate owner, of this city

was bitten by a dog several weeks ago. Mr. Hylton worried over it a great deal, fearing that he would have hydrophobla. The worry caused a shock to his system and he became ill and died

HE BROKE A WINDOW SO AS TO BE LOCKED UP. E BROKE A WINDOW S. Redolph Heine, thirty-five years old, on Wednesday Rudolph Heine, thirty-five years old, on Wednesday Rudolph Heine, thirty-five years old, on Wednesday Rudolph Heine, thirty-five years old, on Wednesday asked to be committed at the Tombs Police Court. He said that he was a jeweller, and had just been released from a hospital, where he had been treated for trouble with his eyes. He had no home, was unable to work and wanted to be committed. His request was refused. Yesterday he applied again, and was again refused. Then Heine went to Baxter-st, and deliberately smashed the show window of the store at No. 79 with 2 stone. Then he was arrested, taken to the Tombs Police Court and seav to the island for three months.

and seek to the island for three months.

REPEAL'S BRIGHT OUTLOOK

IT SEEMS TO BE OUT OF DANGER

EVERY ONE NOW ANXIOUS FOR THE END TO COME.

SILVER MEN AND ANTI-SILVER MEN EAGER TO

GET AWAY FROM WASHINGTON-SENATOR SHERMAN WILL CALL ATTENTION TO

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 26 .- All obstacles to the speedy passage of the Voorhees Repeal bill seem now to have been successfully surmounted by the managers of that measure, and there is a fair prospect that voting on the proposed amendments under the five-minute rule may be begun to-morrow afternoon and be continued through the session of Saturday. The Populist Senators, if they ever intended to delay the vote by resuming their talk against time, have been dissuaded from this project by the united effort of the repeal leaders and the Republican silver men. Mr. Allen has expressed a desire to make a speech perhaps two hours in length, but Mr. Kyle and Mr. Peffer will confine themselves to running debate under the five-minute rule. Mr. Teller finished his speech this afternoon. Mr. Jones has still one section to read of his voluminous treatise on the monetary situation, and Mr. Stewart, who talked a few hours more to-day, will require another chance to close up what he calls his "record for the Whether all these tail ends of debate can be pieced together in one afternoon may be doubted; yet so eager is the desire on all sides to end the contest and get away from Washington, that the expiring advocates of the silver cause may yield to this overpowering sentiment far enough to clear the way for voting before adjournment to-morrow.

ALL ANXIOUS TO ADJOURN.

So confident are the managers of the Voorhees bill, both of its prompt passage through the Senate and of immediate concurrence on the part of the House, that they are already talking of an adjournment of Congress not later than the end of next week. The Democratio leaders in both branches have been discussing for some weeks past the desirability of a suspension of all legislative work for at least & month, and as a month's recess now would run till December 1, there seems to be no reason why an adjournment should not be taken instead. By some of the representatives of the Administration the point has been made, in favor of a recess instead of an adjournment, that all Presidential appointments not acted upon will fast if the session is declared ended. On the other hand, it is asserted by the advocates of adjournment that all unconfirmed appointments will have to be renewed, at any rate, at the beginning of the regular session, so that little is to be gained by allowing them to hold over for the intervening month.

The argument in favor of an adjournment which will prove most conclusive to the average member of Congress, however, is that in case a recess is taken no mileage will be allowed for the journey home and back to Washington. If there is an adjournment another mileage appropriation can be put through at the regular session. But whichever plan is followed, the leaders in Congress now look for the dispersion of the legislative branch before the end of

MR. SHERMAN AND A BOND ISSUE.

Mr Sherman has definitely yielded to the wishes of the great body of repealers on both sides, and agreed not to offer his amendment providing for an issue of bonds. He will, howver, in behalf of the Republican Senators, make a brief statement before the debate closes showing the alarming condition of the Treasury and calling attention sharply to the dangerous and calling attention sharply to the dangerous precedent set by Mr. Carlisle in using the gold-redemption fund to meet current Treasury expenses. Mr. Sherman will make it clear that a bond issue is imperatively demanded to replenish the gold fund and to make good the growing Treasury deficit. He will also no doubt express his great surprise and regret that the Admirmstration and its representatives in Congress decline to take any homediate steps to lift the Treasury out of its present embarrassed and hazardous condition.

Mr. Gorman is also expected to make a speech either to-morrow or on Saturday in explanation of his course in heading the ill-fated movement for compromise. The Maryland Senator feels keenly the humiliating position in which he has been put before the country by the President's repudiation of the Carlisle-Gorman bargain of last Saturday, and, if State secrets could be told in public, he would no

by the President's repudiation of the Carnise-Gorman bargain of last Saturday, and, if State secrets could be told in public, he would no doubt be justified in throwing some illumination on the Administration's sudden and violent change of front. Mr. Gorman, it is understood, will not comment in any way upon the negotiations which led to the acceptance of the Saturday compromise in good faith by thirty-nine of the forty-five Democratic Senators, nor will be describe the part taken in the preparation of the compromise bill by Mr. Carlisle and other spokesmen of the President. He will, however, justify the compromise by the necessity of taking some action to relieve the drain on the Treasury and, pointing out that the method selected in the compromise bill—that of colining the seigniorage—was supposed to be entirely acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gorman agrees with Mr. Sherman that the use of the gold redemption fund to pay current liabilities is dangerous and impolitic, but after his peculiar experiences with the Administration he will naturally feel disposed hereafter to let the President and Secretary Carlisle prepare and pass their own the Administration he will naturally feel dis-posed hereafter to let the President and Sco-retary Carliste prepare and pass their financial legislation in their own way.

STEWART AND TELLER STILL AT IT. MORE WEARISONE INSTALMENTS OF THEIR

SPEECHES CLOG BUSINESS IN THE SENATE. Washington, Oct. 26.-The Senate spent nearly seven hours in session to-day, but it did not reach the end of the legislative day of Tuesday, the 19th. Much of the time was consumed in discussing the Silver Purchase Repeal bill, although

ome minor legislative matters were disposed by unanimous consent. After the presentation of a few belated petitions in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage sence of a quorum. The roll was called and only answered. At 11:15, forty-five Senators had receeded with. The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up, and the Vice-President stated the question to be the amendment to it offered by Mr

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) addressed the Senate in He laid down some general propositions of monemodities. In his view, the entire world was suffering which had continued ever since. Mr. Teller said made-over-production, over-trading, and a variety of others-while the real cause was plainly in sight. That cause was the broken link between gold and silver. The fall in prices was the result of the

rise in gold.

A long discussion grew out of a question put by Mr. Higgins (Rep., Del.) as to how Mr. Teller could reconcile his argument that the demonstization of silver had tended to establish a lower range of prices with the fact that the prices of corn and pork have not fallen, but have remained proportionately high. Mr. Teller replied that the price was largely artificial—stimulated by speculation in the Chicago Board of Trade. This view of Minn.), who, with several other Senators, took part

in the discussion.

Mr. Teller occupied the floor until 2:40 when without finishing his speech, he yielded to Mr.